



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,492	07/03/2003	David Hayes	ALPINE.034AUS	6349
7590	07/13/2004		EXAMINER	
MURAMATSU & ASSOCIATES Suite 225 7700 Irvine Center Drive Irvine, CA 92618			NGUYEN, THU V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3661	

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/614,492	HAYES, DAVID
Examiner	Art Unit	
Thu Nguyen	3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 03 July 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figures 1A-1H, 2A-2c should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g).
2. In fig.2B, the minor misspell “arraival” should be corrected to “arrival”.

Corrected drawing sheets are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled “Replacement Sheet” in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 9-10, 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chenault et al (US 6,640,187).

As per claim 1, Chenault teaches a navigation method comprising detecting an arrival at an actual position of the destination (col.7, lines 35-46; col.8, lines 1-4); updating address data

(col.10, lines 4-11). Chenault does not explicitly teach using the difference between the assumed position of a destination and the actual position of the destination to match the street address number. However, Chenault teaches using the actual position address to update the map data so that the more precise location of the named location is determined (col.10, lines 4-11, lines 53-58), Chenault further teaches storing the address data at the actual distance from an end point or at a portion percentage to the road segment length (col.9, lines 54-67; col.10, lines 1-3). Further, determining the difference from a two known data to determine the magnitude of the mismatch would have been well known. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine the difference between the actual position data and the assumed position of destination determined from the fractional portion of percentage of the road segment of Chenault in order to determine the amount of mismatch between the assumed data and the actual data indicating position of the destination on a street segment.

As per claim 2, storing and retrieving updated data as destination for determining a route to navigate a vehicle would have been well known.

As per claim 4-5, Chenault teaches detecting the arrival at the destination including receiving an arrival signal based on any condition or event indicating that the trip is over (col.7, lines 34-65). Moreover, events such as stationary condition of a vehicle in more than a predetermined length of time, or input signal entered from the user indicating stopping condition would have been both well known and obvious.

As per claim 6, calculating position of a destination cursor to be displayed on a map would have been well known.

As per claim 7, adjusting the distance of the known actual position from an end point of a street segment to a specific location of a complex to specify the address of the complex at the specific location as preferred by the designer requires only routine skill in the art.

As per claim 9-10, 12-15, refer to claims 1-2, 4-7 above.

5. Claims 3, 8, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chenault et al (US 6,640,187) in view of Espositio (US 6,101,496).

As per claim 3, 8, storing and retrieving updated data as destination for determining a route to navigate a vehicle would have been well known. Moreover, Chenault teaches evenly allocating address number on the street (col.9, lines 64-67; col.10, line 1) and Esposito teaches allocating new address numbers by interpolating two known address numbers (fig.4; col.6, lines 2-6). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform interpolation using evenly allocating address concept of Chenault in the data record of Chenault in order to adjust destination addresses between the known updated address and an end point position to improve accuracy to assumed position of the locations

between the updated address and the end point. Further with respect to claim 8, guiding a user to the positon of a known destination on the map would have been well known.

As per claim 11 and 16 refer to claims 3, 8 above.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 305-7687, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 305-7687 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park V, 2451
Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Seventh Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 306-9130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black, can be reached on (703) 305-8233. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-7687.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1111.

Nguyen
THU V. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

July 10, 2004